

Babel Revisited: Lessons from an IPv6 Transition

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If as one people speaking the same language they have begun to do this, then nothing they plan to do will be impossible for them.

Genesis 11:7

Agenda

- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Why we invested in IPv6
- ◆ Challenges we encountered
- ◆ Our team-based approach
- ◆ Plans for the future
- ◆ Take-aways



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**IPv6 – Not just
another upgrade**

IPv6



- ◆ New network functionality
- ◆ Routing improvements
- ◆ Built-in authentication and privacy support
- ◆ Improvement to IP administration

Why transition to IPv6?



IPv6 Drivers for Government

OMB Mandate - 2012

External Facing

- ◆ Internet
- ◆ E-Mail
- ◆ ISP Services

OMB Mandate - 2014

Upgrade client applications

- ◆ Communicate with public Internet servers
- ◆ Communicate with supporting enterprise networks

IRS Transition Drivers

- ◆ IRS Mission Drivers
 - Portal upgrade
 - Windows 7 upgrade
 - Computer Center consolidation
- ◆ Federal Acquisition Regulations





1

Document external-facing assets

2

Document intranet assets

Transition risks informed by technology and governance baselines.

Transition Challenges



Strategy



Procurement



Vendor
Readiness



Security
Architecture

Strategy

- ◆ Challenge was adapting to the new protocol.
 - Increased risk
 - Policy
 - WAN limitations
- ◆ Perimeter re-design to accommodate technology insertion.

Strategy

- ◆ Implemented Dual-stack industry best-practice.
- ◆ Dual-stack increases risk posture.
- ◆ Dual-stack planning
 - Try to reduce the need for total duplication to handle both protocols.
 - Use protocol enclaves to segment systems.

Strategy

- ◆ Strategy = OMB Mandate + Best Practices.
- ◆ Work from the outside in
 - Internet presence – ensured our web, DNS and external mail were IPv6 capable.
 - Perimeter – key to monitoring IPv4 and IPv6 traffic.
 - Infrastructure / Hosts – you should not “light off” IPv6 on these until your security posture (e.g. perimeter) is optimized.

Procurement Readiness

- ◆ Mid-point product rollout revealed procurement issues
 - Procurement did not account for IPv6 requirements.
 - Policy to procure only IPv6-capable products in place for over 4 years!
- ◆ This led to a change in the procurement contracts
 - Add boiler plate language to all affected contracts

Procurement Readiness

Procurement did not account for IPv6 requirements

- ◆ On one level, there were instances of products in procurement that simply were not IPv6-ready.
- ◆ One level deeper, there was an instance of a product having IPv6 capabilities insufficient to perform to the same level as in our IPv4 domain.

Procurement Readiness

Policy to procure only IPv6-capable products in place for over 4 years!

- ◆ Contract language was reviewed and changed much too late.
- ◆ When is the time you should engage Supply Chain to make these adjustments?
- ◆ This can be a land mine for your teams

Vendor Readiness

- ◆ Major vendor not IPv6 compliant
 - Discovered this well into the transition.
 - No vendor roadmap on these platforms.
- ◆ Impact on network and security architecture influenced transition strategy.

Vendor Readiness

Major vendor not IPv6-ready

- ◆ Multiple vendors meeting IPv6-readiness, within the same domain (e.g. Host-based Intrusion Detection systems), obscured the fact that one major vendor was not IPv6-ready.
- ◆ Architecture and vendor components of the transition strategy updated.

Security Architecture

- ◆ Challenge was to adapt to a new protocol.
- ◆ Security architecture modified to:
 - Respond to vendor and procurement challenges.
 - Handle our transition mechanism.
 - Maintain security capability.

Security Architecture

- ◆ Made several changes to our internal architecture to accommodate and respond to the aforementioned vendor and procurement challenges.
- ◆ Absolute requirement to maintain your capabilities (e.g. deep-packet inspection) in the IPv6 domain.
- ◆ We also ensured the security architecture could handle our transition mechanism. We discuss that next.

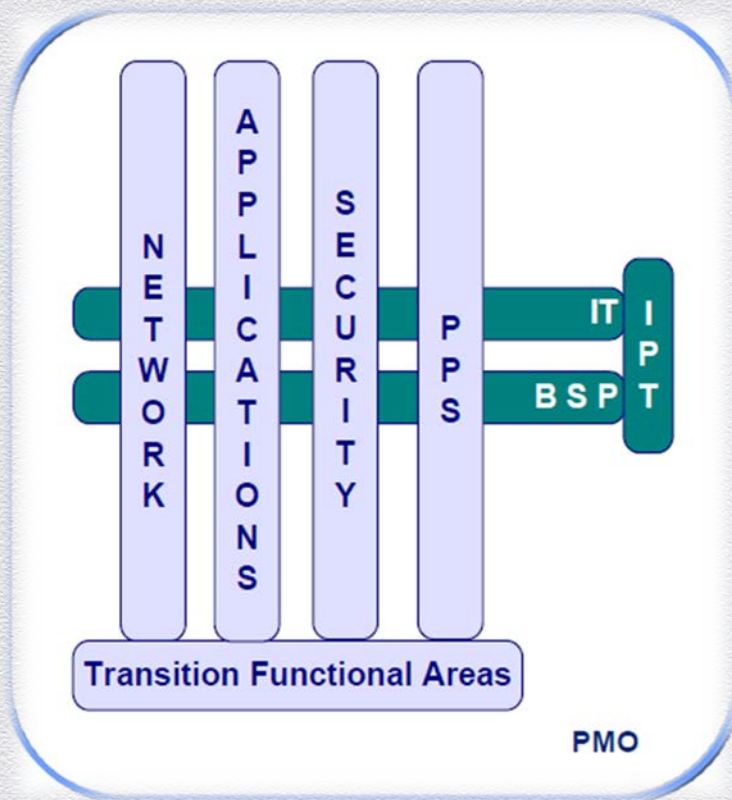
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**Transition success
requires a team!**

Transition team





Governance

- ◆ Policy
- ◆ Requirements
- ◆ Standards



Network

- ◆ Network infrastructure
- ◆ Tackled procurement and vendor management challenges.



Application

Managed IPv6 readiness gap for software

- ◆ IRS-developed
- ◆ COTS



Security

Security assurance

- ◆ Policy
- ◆ Engineering
- ◆ Technical Operations
- ◆ Accreditation
- ◆ Executive Oversight

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Security Requirements Development

IPv6 Security Requirements – Authoritative Sources

- ◆ Planning Guide/Roadmap Toward IPv6 Adoption within the U.S. Government (Federal CIO Council)
- ◆ Guideline for the Secure Deployment of IPv6 (NIST SP 800-119)
 - ◆ All RFCs listed within (numerous)
- ◆ USGv6 Profile and Testing Program (NIST SP 500-267)
- ◆ U.S. Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR)
- ◆ Locator / Identifier Separation Protocol (IETF RFC 6830)
- ◆ IPv6 Security (Hogg and Vyncke, ciscopress.com, 2009)

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Plans for the future

Future work

- ◆ IPv6 Pilot
- ◆ Verification and Validation
- ◆ Testing
- ◆ Locator / Identifier Separation Protocol (LISP)



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Take-aways for next week.



Vendor
Readiness

- ◆ Use IPv6 test labs.
- ◆ IPv4 enclave work-around.



Procurement

- ◆ Negotiate expedited version release.
- ◆ Create policy enclaves.



Security
Architecture

- ◆ Position NIDS within the perimeter.
- ◆ Monitor data on tunnel egress point.



Strategy

- ◆ Dual-stack using LISP – RFC 6830.

Action items

- ◆ Build a transition team.
- ◆ Identify procurement needs and *change* policies in advance.
- ◆ Verify vendor capabilities through test labs (here are two):
 - <https://www.iol.unh.edu/services/testing/ipv6/>
 - <https://www.icsalabs.com/technology-program/ipv6>
- ◆ Promote transition efforts throughout the organization.
- ◆ Use authoritative sources as foundation for security / operational requirements.
- ◆ Remember our challenges and lessons learned.

Meet us for Hallway Q/A

